

IN THE NAME OF GOD



دانشگاه علوم پزشکی قزوین

Review Physicochemical Characteristics Of Nanobody-HER2 Complex

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Qazvin University Of Medicdal sciences**

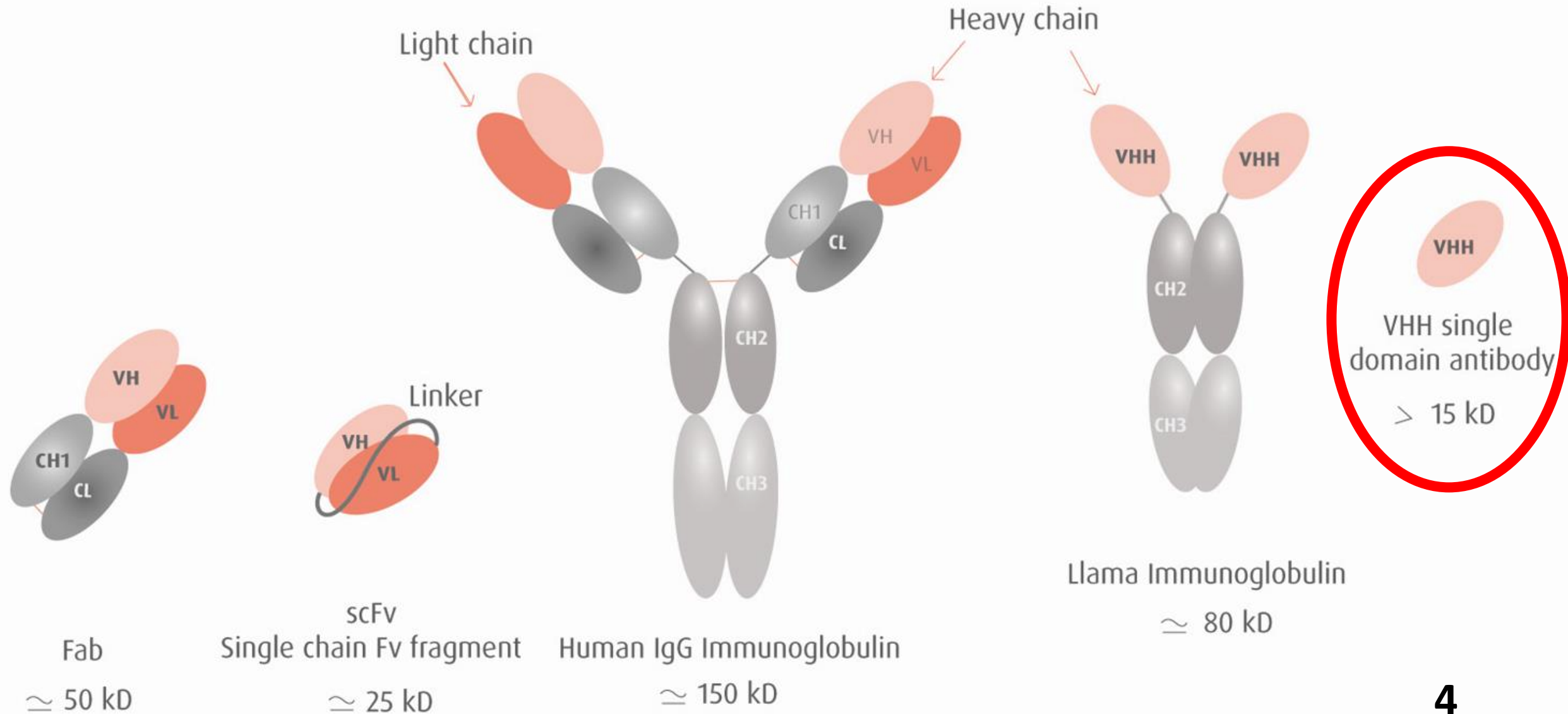
Adviser: Dr. Geibi & Dr. Farasat

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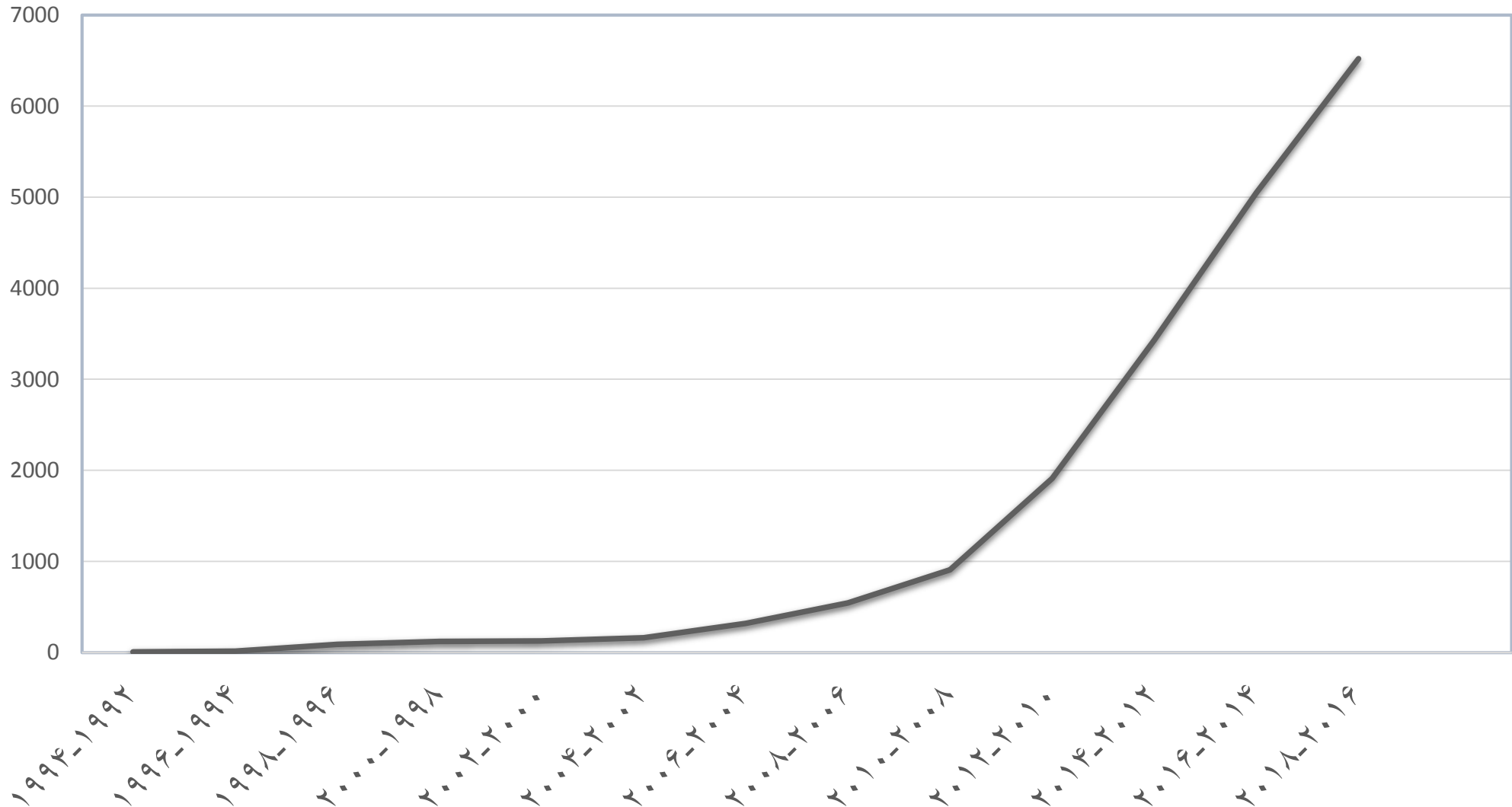


- AntiBody format
- Nanobody
 - A. History
 - B. Structure
 - C. Production
 - D. Application
 - E. Clinical Drugs
 - F. Advantages & disadvantages
- HER2
 - A. Structure
- Statistical Data
- HER2-Nanobody complex

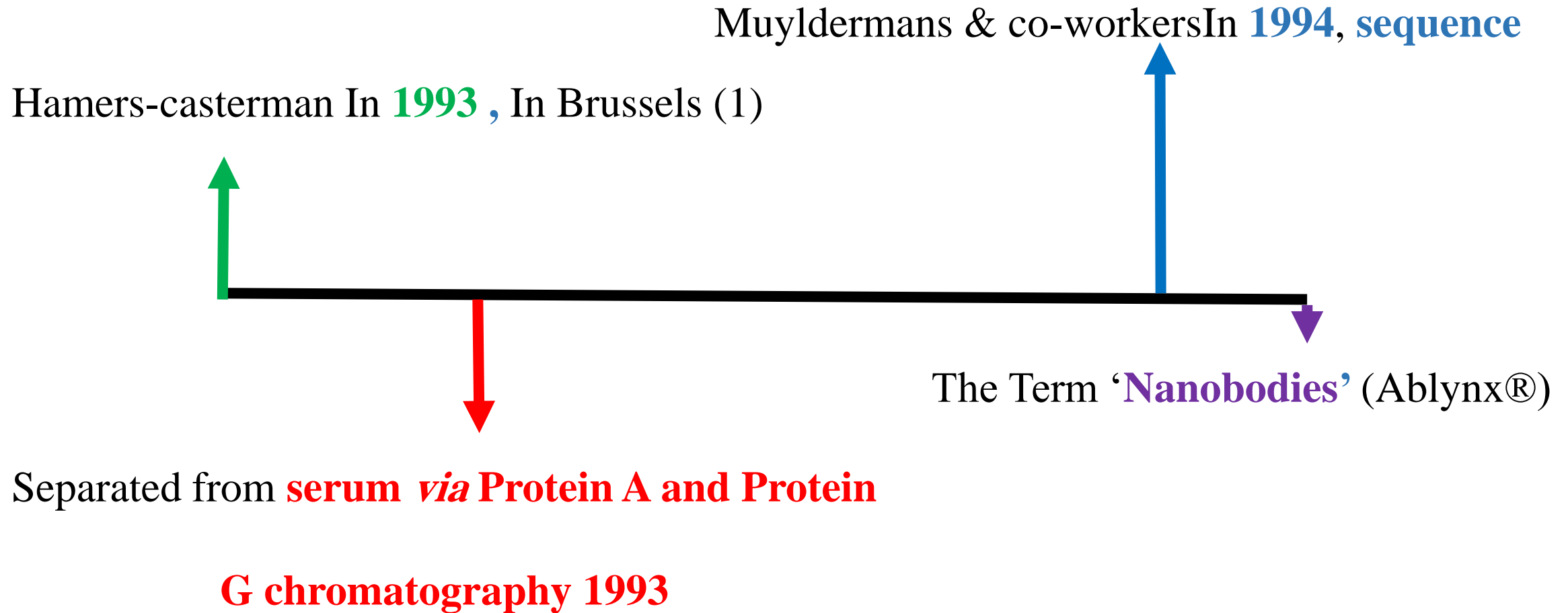
Formats Derived From Antibodies



Research Trend Of Nanobody



Timeline Of Nanobody



Nb Species Producer

In camels (*Camelus dromedarius* & *Camelus bactrianus*)



Llama (*Lama glama* & *Lama guanicoe*)

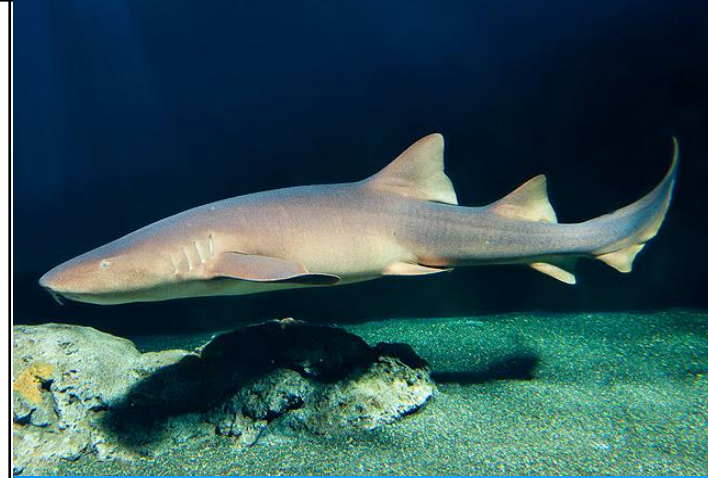


Vicugna (*Vicugna vicugna* & *Vicugna pacos*)



Nb Species Producer

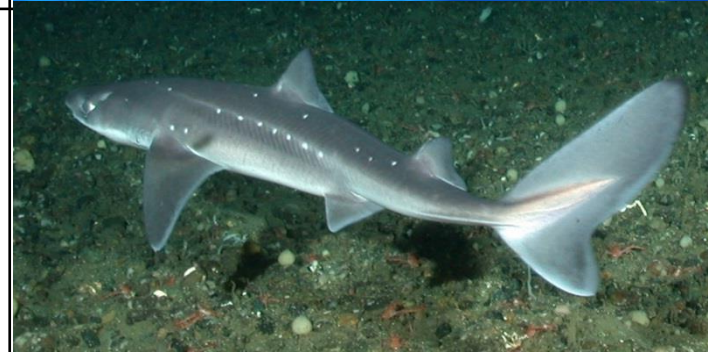
Nurse shark (*Ginglymostoma cirratum*)



Wobbegong (*Orectolobus maculatus*)



Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias* & *Mustelus canis*) sharks



| Reagent | Pros | Cons |
|------------|--|---|
| Antibodies | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bivalent 2. Polyclonal 3. Labeled With Multiple Dyes 4. Commercially Available | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Not Recombinant; Require Animal Sacrifice 2. Poor Tissue Penetration 3. Less Resolution Due To Larger Label Displacement 4. Require Separate Incubation Of 1° & 2° 5. Must Use Different Species And/Or Different IgG Subclasses Of 1° For Multi-color Staining 6. Can Be Expensive |
| Nanobodies | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recombinant; do not require animal sacrifice 2. Good tissue penetration 3. Can be labeled with multiple dyes 4. Greater resolution due to lower label displacement 5. 2° incubation can be skipped by pre-binding to 1° | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monovalent 2. Monoclonal 3. Only Anti- Rabbit And -Mouse Versions Are Currently Available 4. Not Commercially Available |

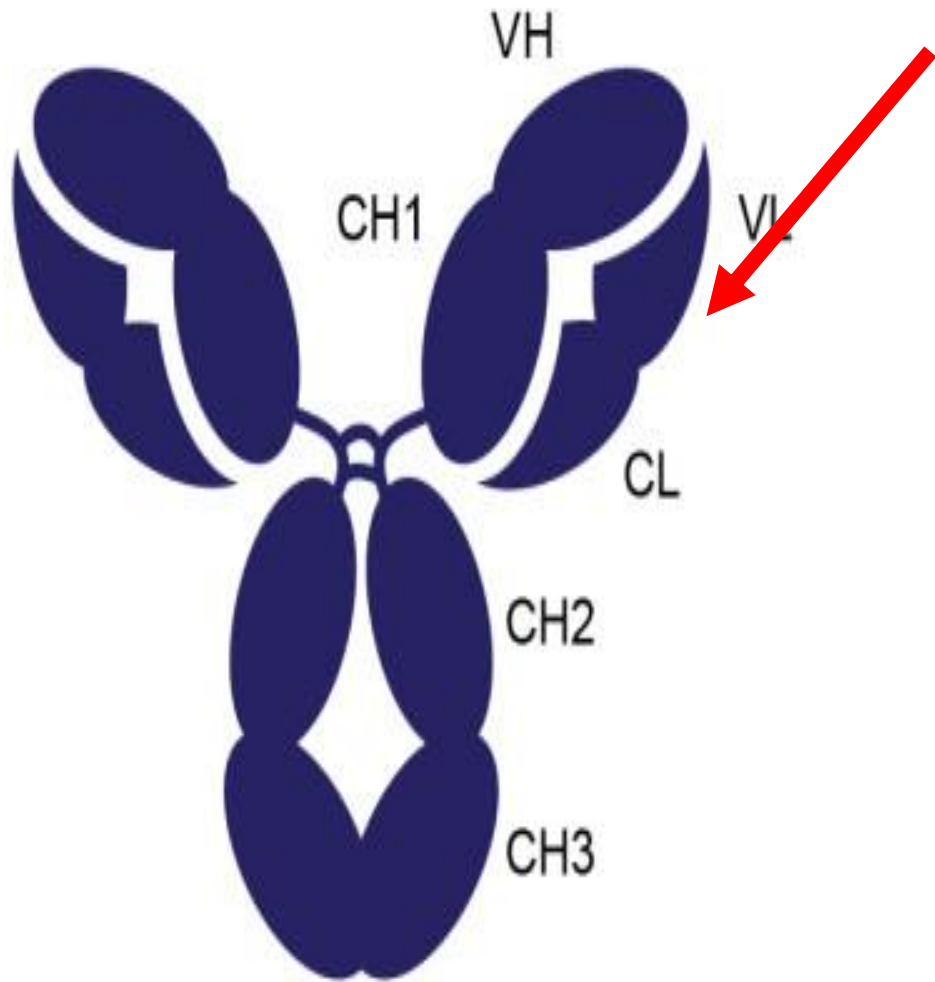
Structure & Characteristics

Key features

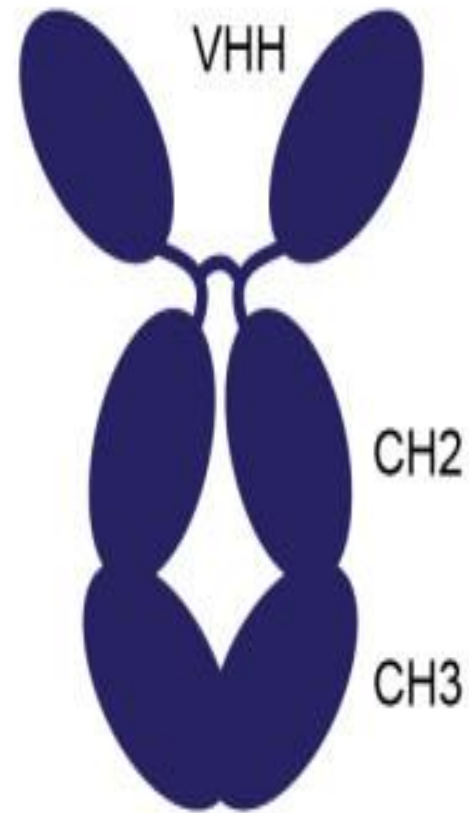
1. Small size (~**15 kDa**)
2. Not Contain A **Light Chain & CH1** Domain
1. **Four** Conserved regions (**FRs**)
2. **Three** Connecting regions **CDRs**
3. Nine β -strands
1. Very **Soluble** & Highly **Stable**
2. High **Specificity** & Affinity For **Antigen & Thermal** & Conformational **Stability**
3. Homology with **human VH** , low immunogenicity

Key benefits

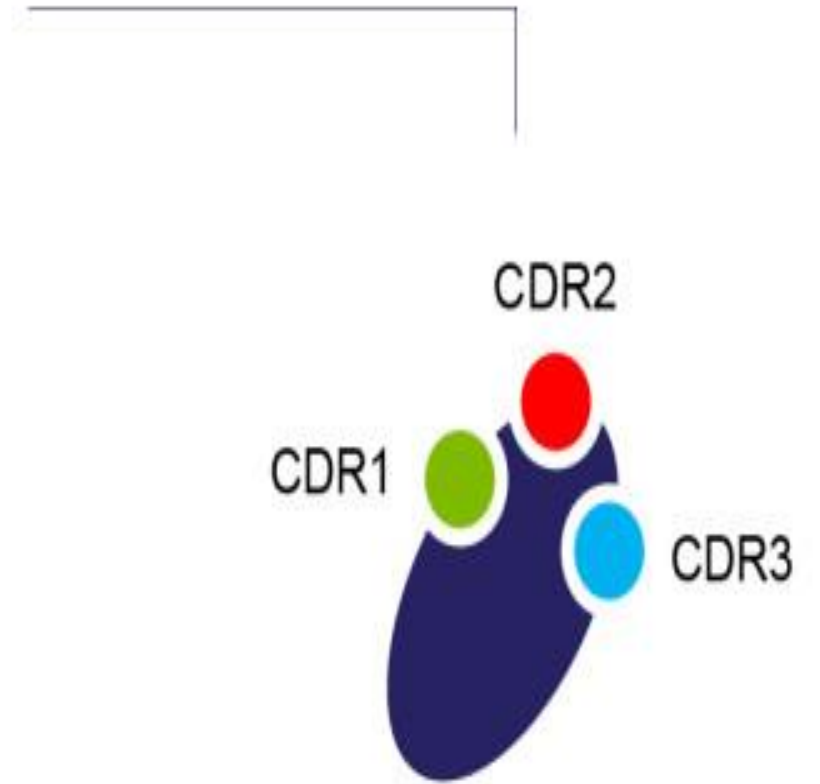
- Size **3*3*4 nm** (**Penetrate into per meabilized cell**)
1. Easily produced in **E. coli** or **yeast cells**
 2. **Humanize** By Modifying Few Residues In FR2 without altering properties(2)
 1. Bind a wide range of epitopes with affinities in the **nm ,pm** range
 2. Resistant to the acidic environment of the stomach
 3. **low aggregation** (more **hydrophilic** , framework 2 **mutations**)



IgG

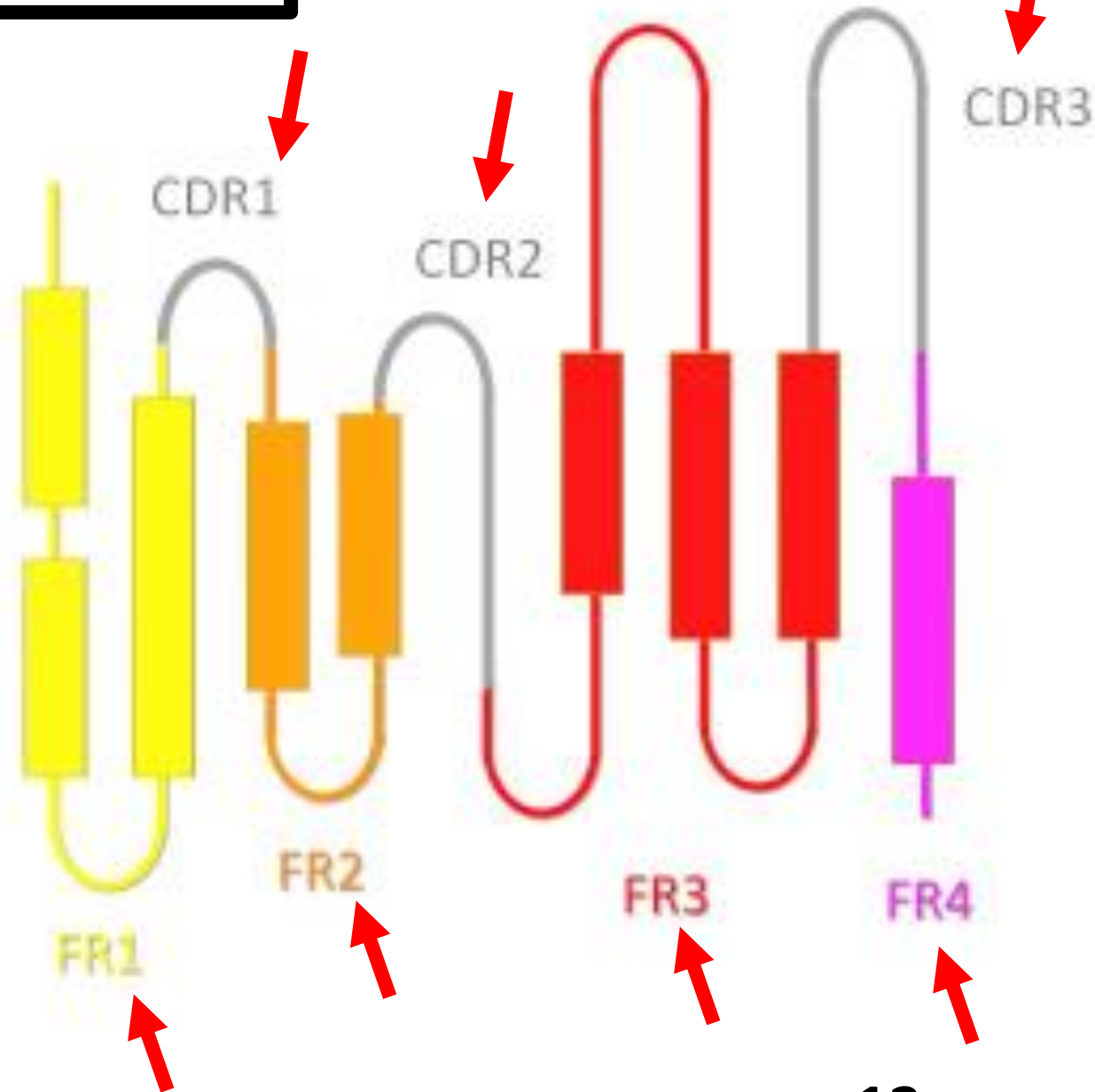
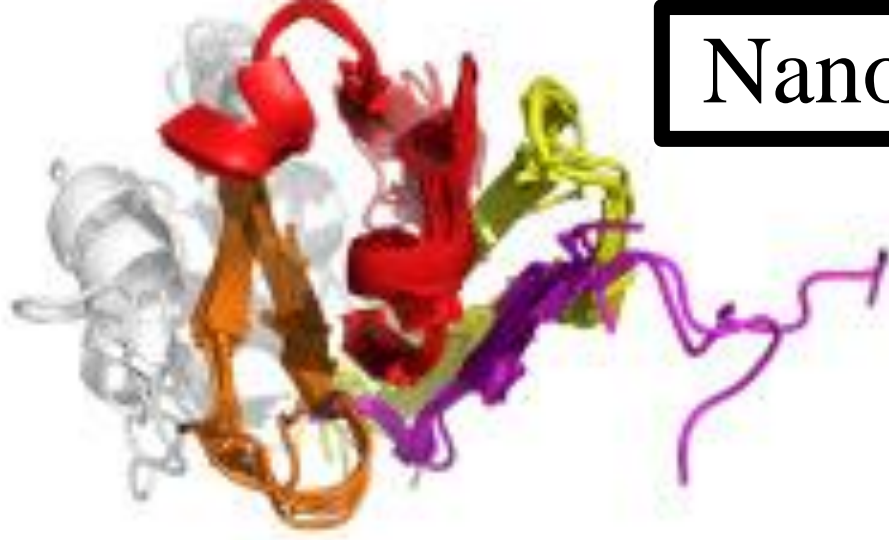


Camelid Ig



VHH

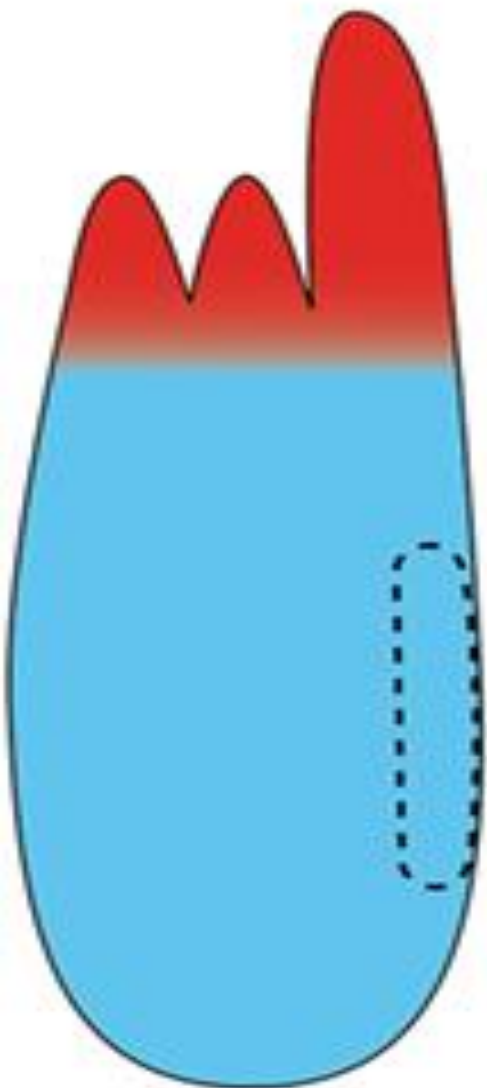
Nanobody structure



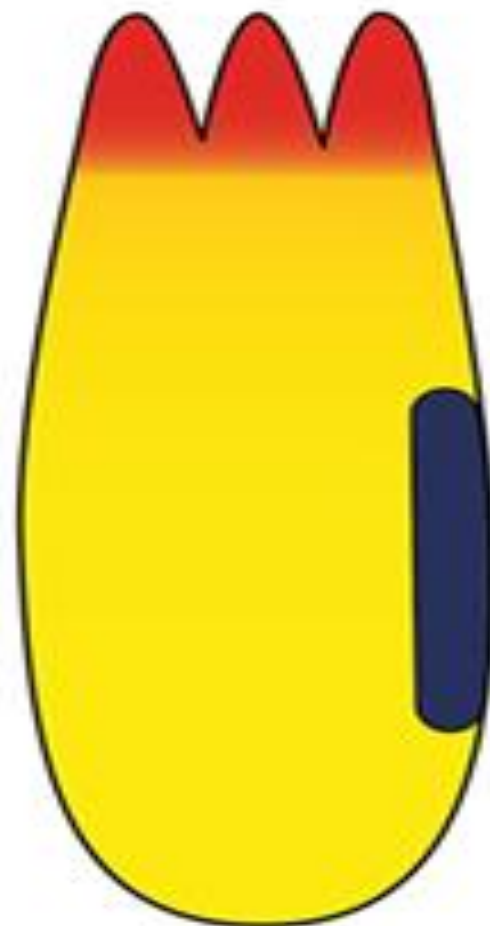
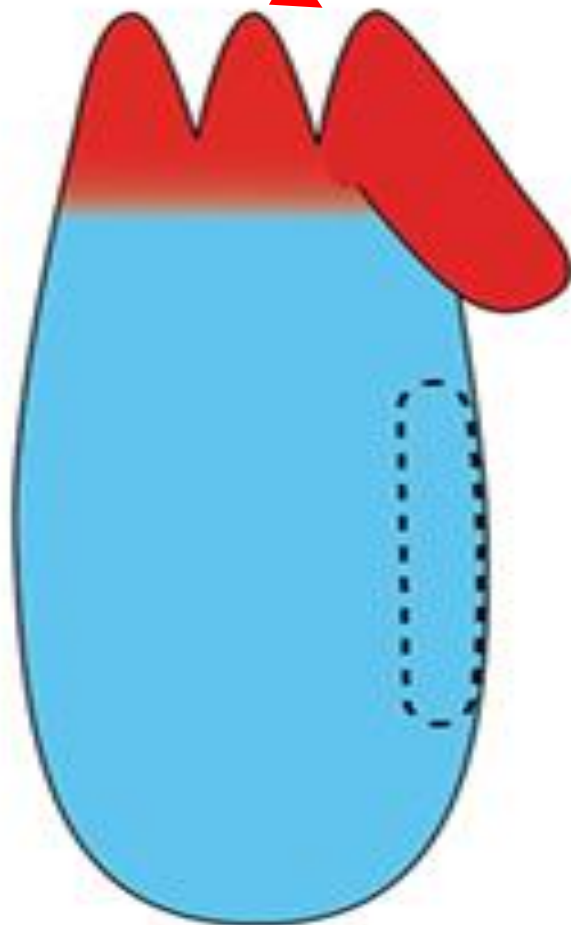
CDR 1
CDR 2
CDR 3

Nanobody CDR

CDR 1
CDR 2
CDR 3



camelid VHH



human VH



human VL

Characteristics

1. CDR3 human **VH is 13 aa** , Dromedaries **18 aa**
2. 50 file pdb database
3. Bivalent ,trivalent , bispecific ,biparatopic

Monovalent nanobody



Bivalent bispecific nanobody



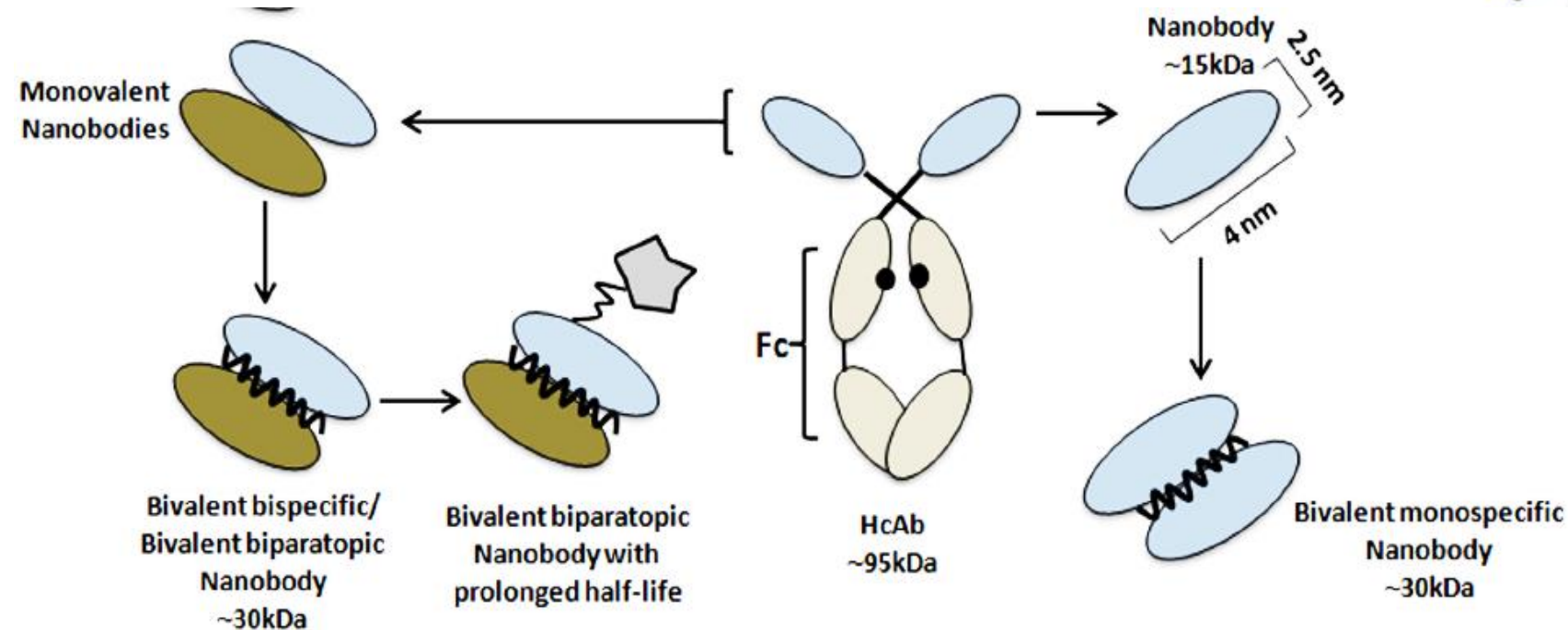
Bivalent monospecific nanobody



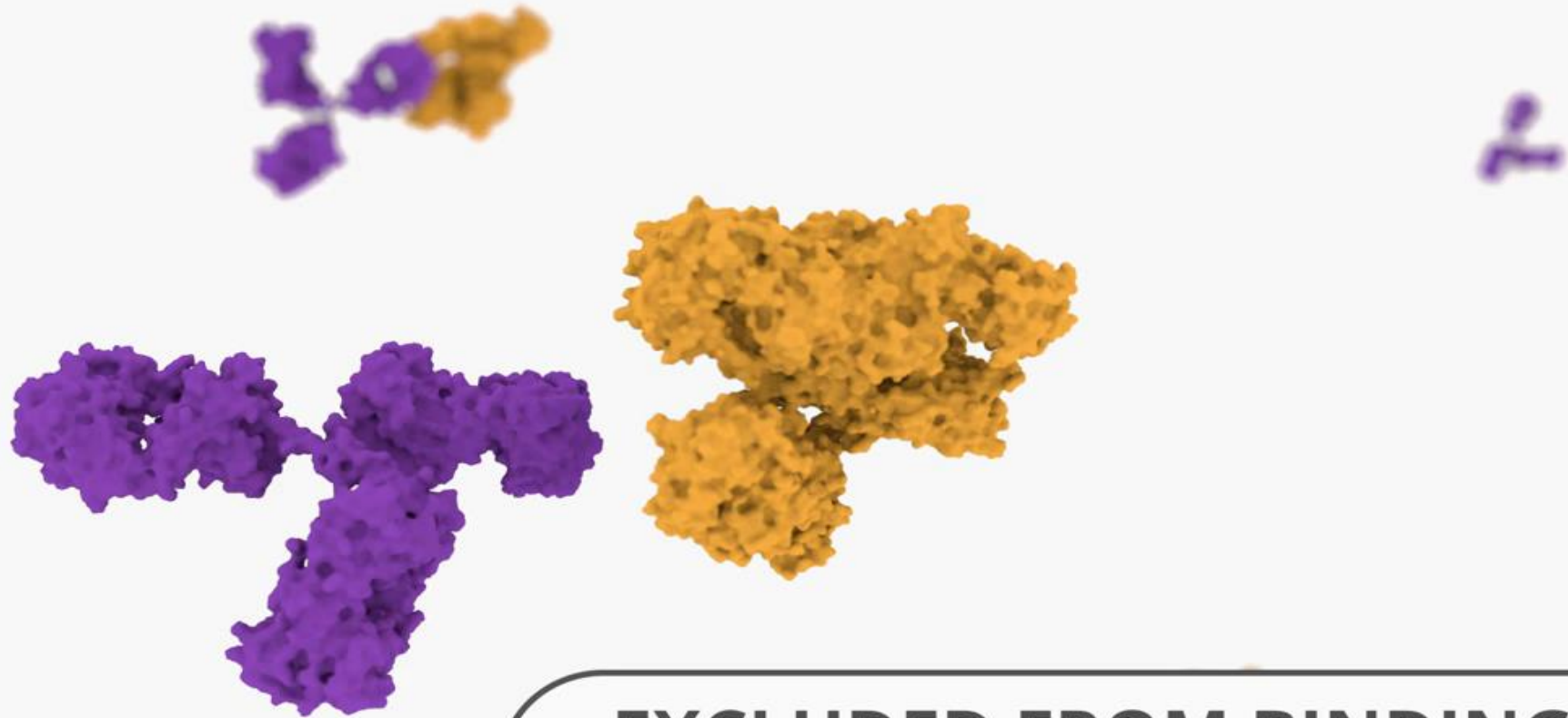
Bivalent biparatopic nanobody



Bivalent biparatopic nanobody with prolonged half-life



Nanobody

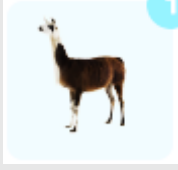


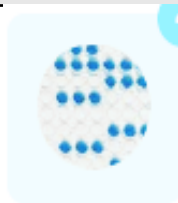
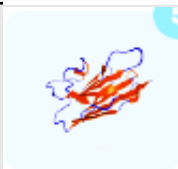


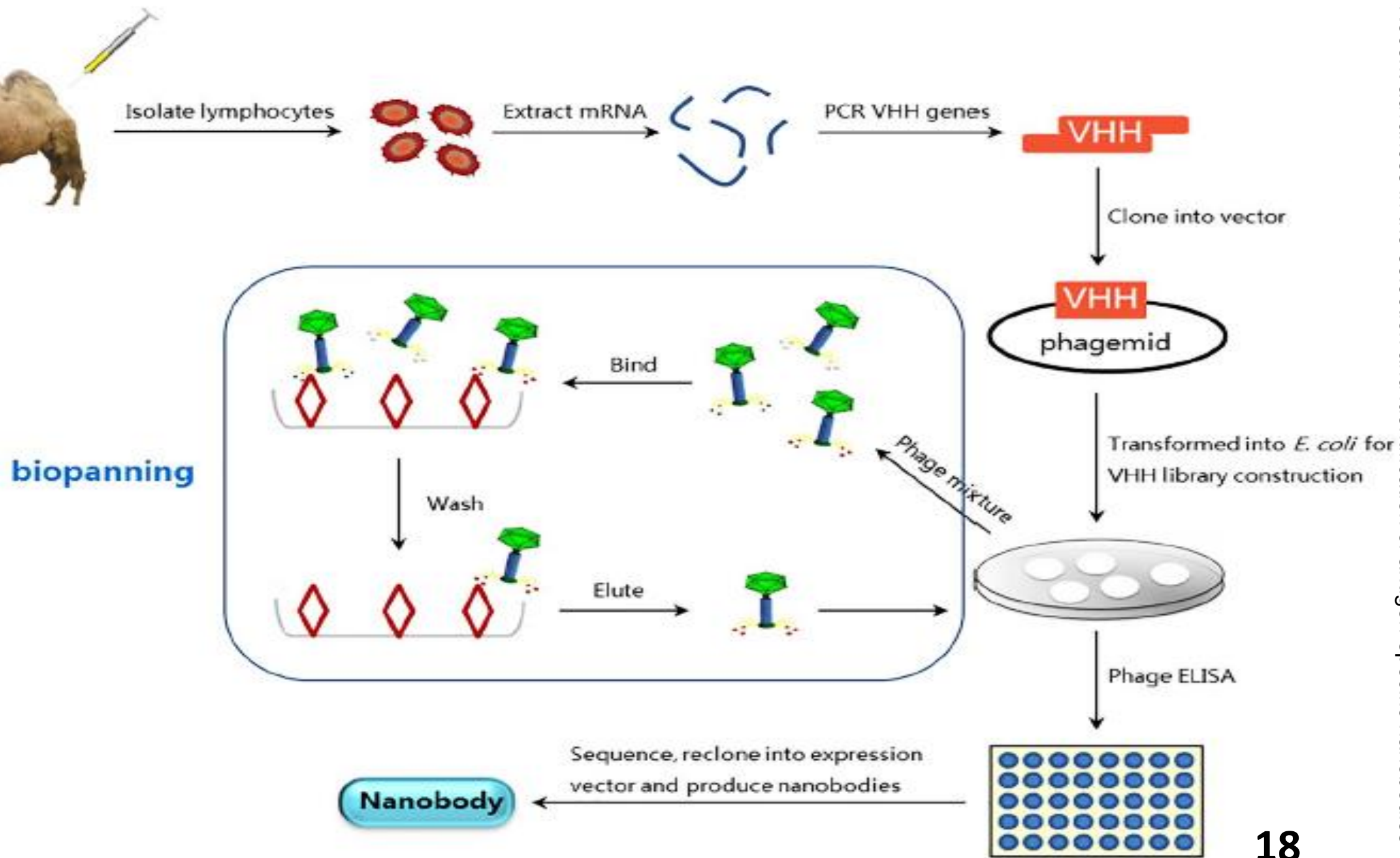
EXCLUDED FROM BINDING
to many active sites on proteins



Nanobody Production

Nanobody Production

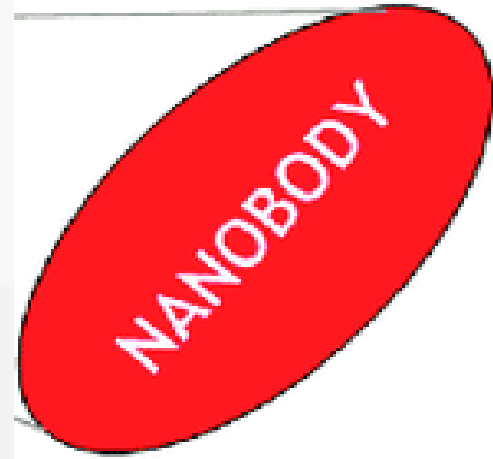
| phase | Procedure | | Description |
|------------|------------------------------------|---|--|
| I | Immunization |  | Immunization of one Llama on standard protocol ELISA to assess the titer |
| II | Plasma Cell Isolation |  | SPIN [®] technology isolates plasma cells |
| III | Single Domain Library Construction |  | Single domain antibody genes are amplified to construct small libraries |
| IV | Expression and Screening |  | ELISA or functional assays make antibodies suitable for downstream work. |
| V | Production |  | Efficient HEK293 or CHO cell expression |



Nanobody



The way in which we produce



A photograph of a shark swimming in clear, shallow water. The shark is positioned horizontally, facing left. Below the shark, the seabed is visible, consisting of light-colored sand and several dark, irregularly shaped rocks. The water is a pale, clear blue. A black rectangular border is superimposed over the center of the image, containing the text "Nanobody Application" in a black serif font.

Nanobody Application

Nanobody Application

Non-invasive In Vivo Imaging

1. Nanobody For Molecular Imaging Of Cancer

1. In Nuclear Imaging
2. Nanobody-targeted Ultrasound
3. In Optical Imaging

Diseases Treatment :

1. Neurological
2. Inflammatory
3. Oncology

Linked To Enzymes Or Fluorescent Proteins

Antigen-targeting Molecules Inside Cells

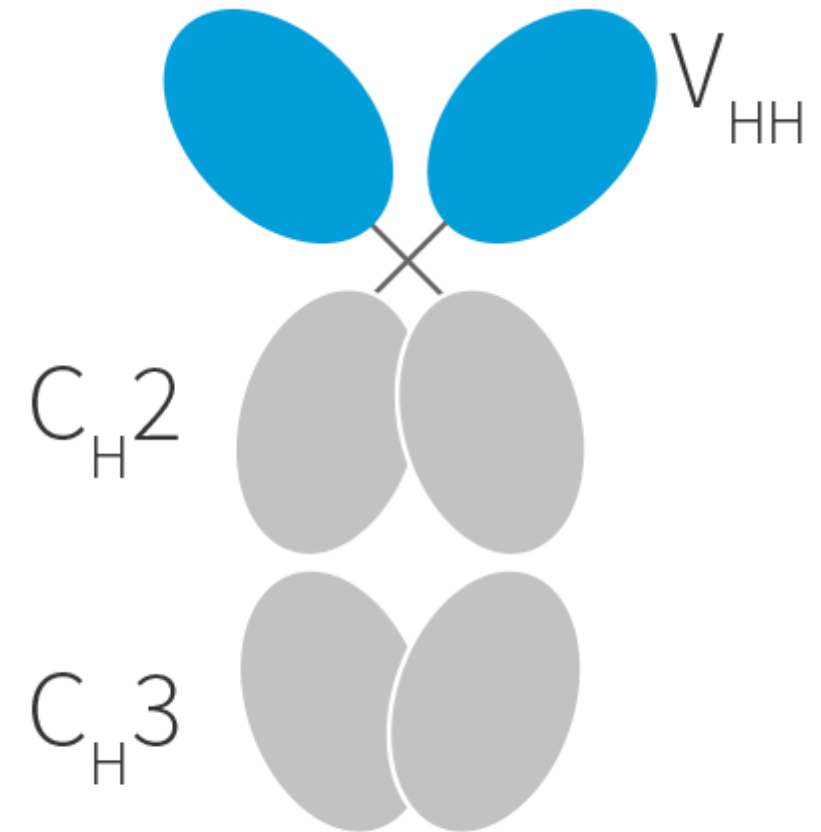
Therapeutic Nanobodies Directed Against Extracellular Targets

1. Nanobody-mediated Drug Delivery

2. Nanobodies Against Intracellular Targets: Tools To Identify New

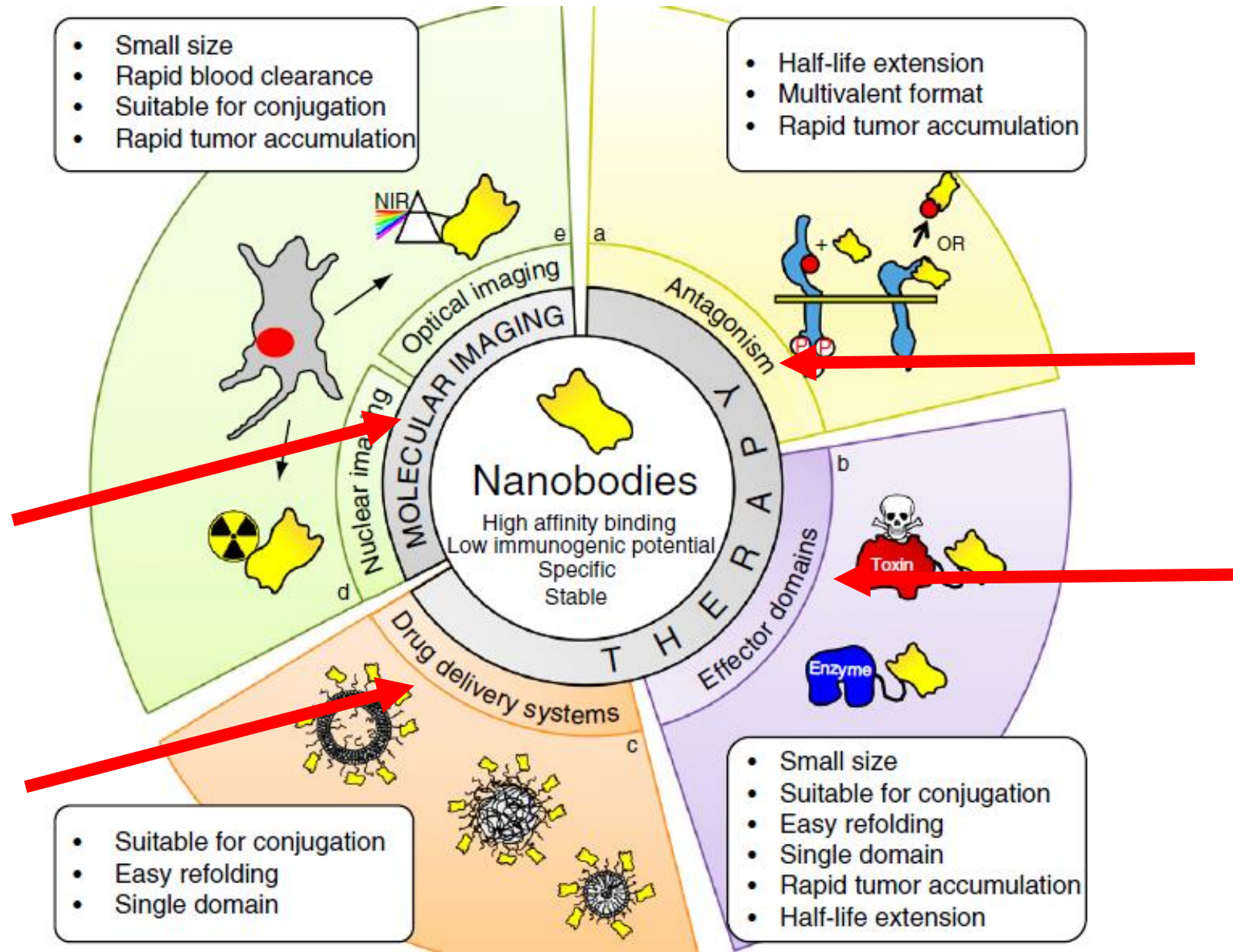
Nanobody Application

| Disease Treatment |
|--|
| Dengue virus |
| H5N1 influenza |
| viral infection |
| Head & Neck Cancers |
| VEGF , HGF , EGFR |
| Venom Therapy |
| Aflatoxins In Agro-products |
| Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura |
| Plasmodium Knowlesi Malaria Vector |



Heavy chain
only antibodies

Nanobody Application



Clinical Drugs

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| ATN -103 and PF-05230905 | <i>Anti-TNFα Nanobodies in Rheumatoid Arthritis</i> |
| ALX -0081 and ALX-0681 | <i>Anti-vWF Nanobodies in Haematology And Thrombotic Disorders</i> |
| ALX- 0141 | <i>Anti-RANKL Nanobodies In Diseases Characterised By Unwanted Bone Loss</i> |
| ALX- 0061 | <i>Anti-IL-6R Nanobodies in Rheumatoid Arthritis</i> |
| ALX-0651 | <i>Anti-CXCR4 Nanobodies in stem cell mobilisation</i> |
| ALX-0171 | <i>Anti-RSV Nanobodies in Respiratory Viral</i> |

A white alpaca is standing in a grassy field. In the background, there is a wooden fence. The alpaca is facing right, and its head is slightly lowered. The text "Advantages & Disadvantages" is overlaid on the image in a black serif font, enclosed in a black rectangular border.

Advantages & Disadvantages

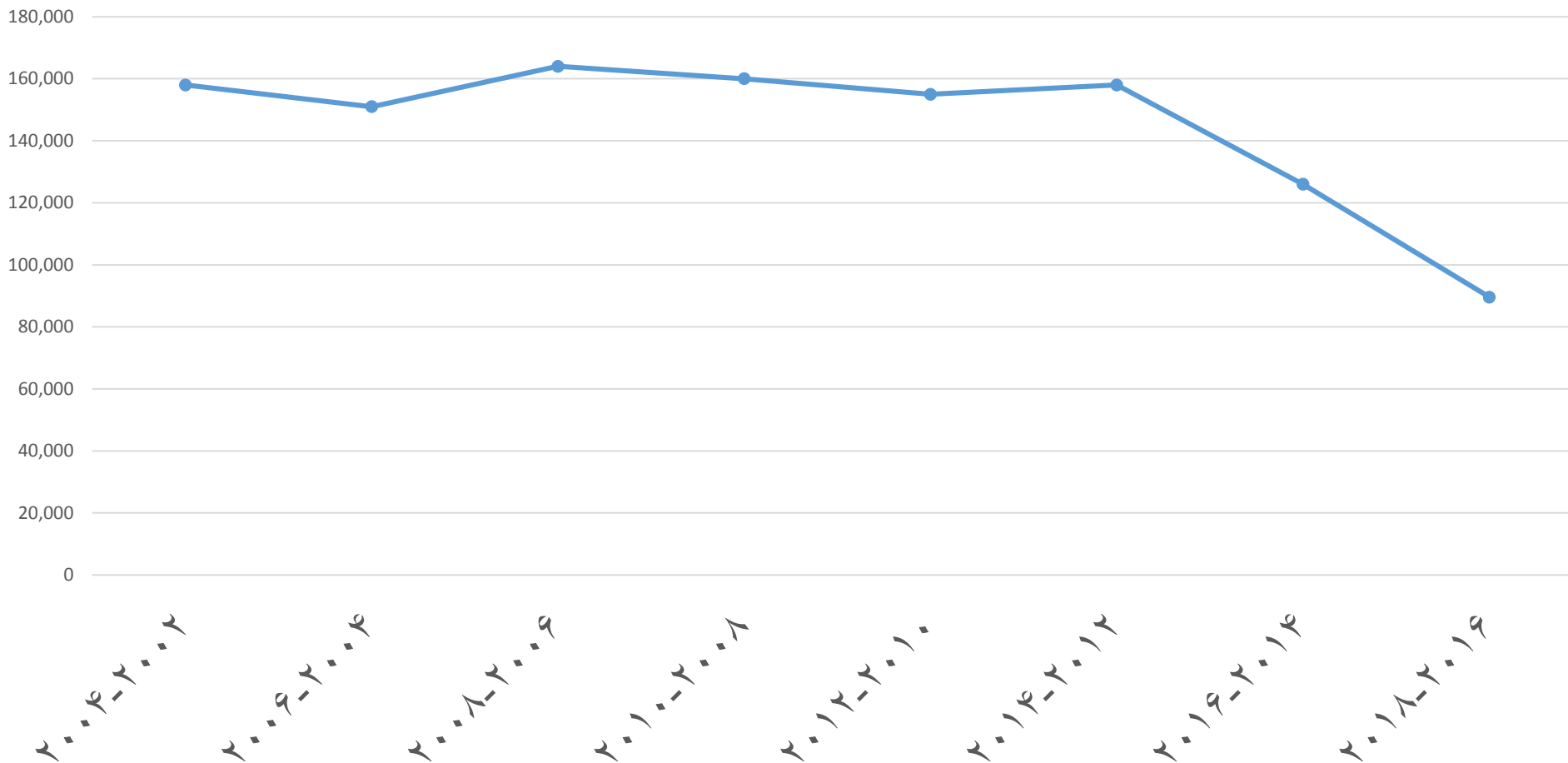
| Advantages | Disadvantages |
|--|--|
| Accessibility | Small Size (Fast Clearance) Is Below The Renal Cut-off |
| Stability | |
| Solubility | |
| Engineerable | |
| 1. Yields, Mg From Bacteria Grown In Simple Shake Flasks 2. Eukaryotic Cell Lines And Plants 3. Facile Production In Microbial Hosts | |
| 1. Better Bio-distribution Into Tissues | |

Ligand
binding
region

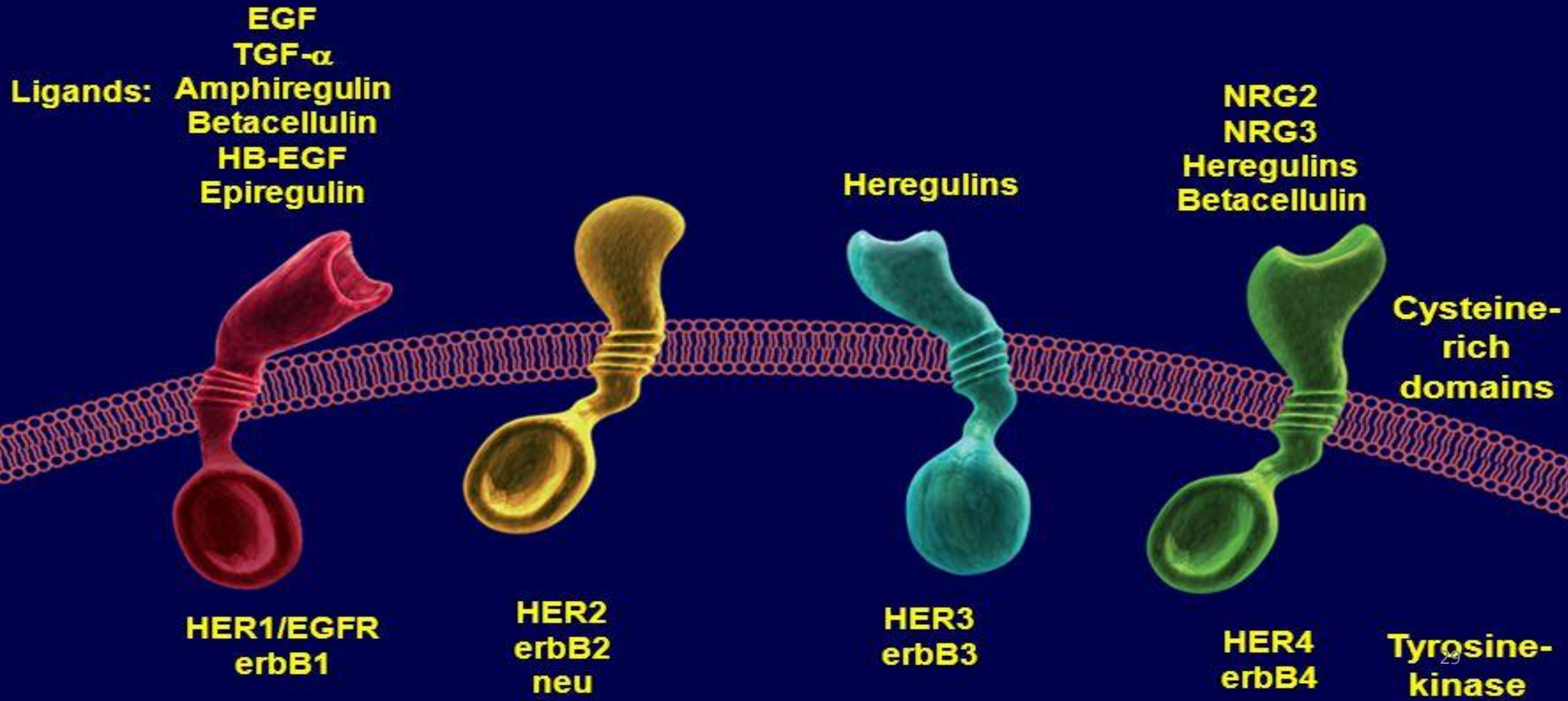
domain

HER2

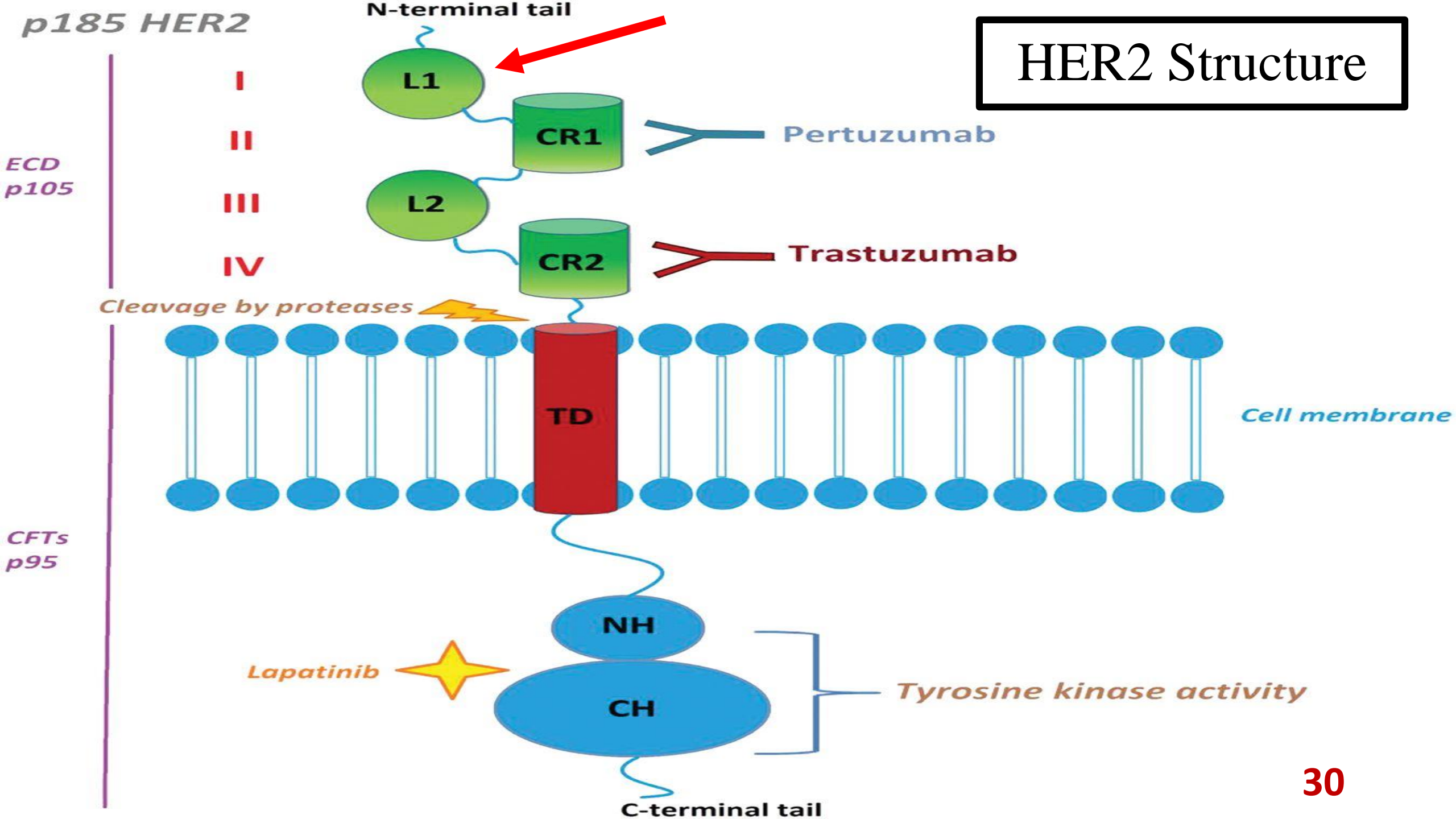
Research Trend Of HER2



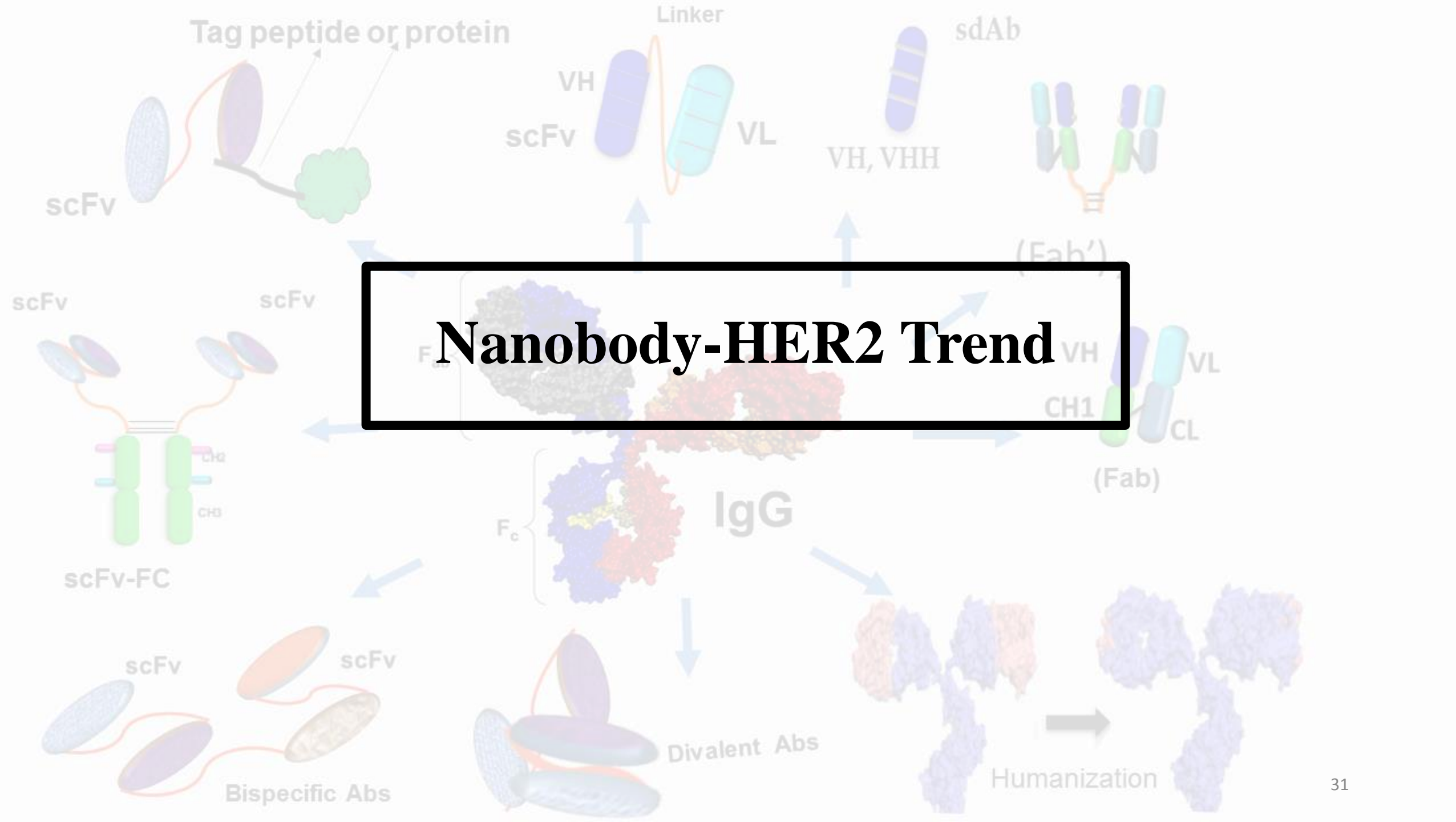
The HER Family of Receptors



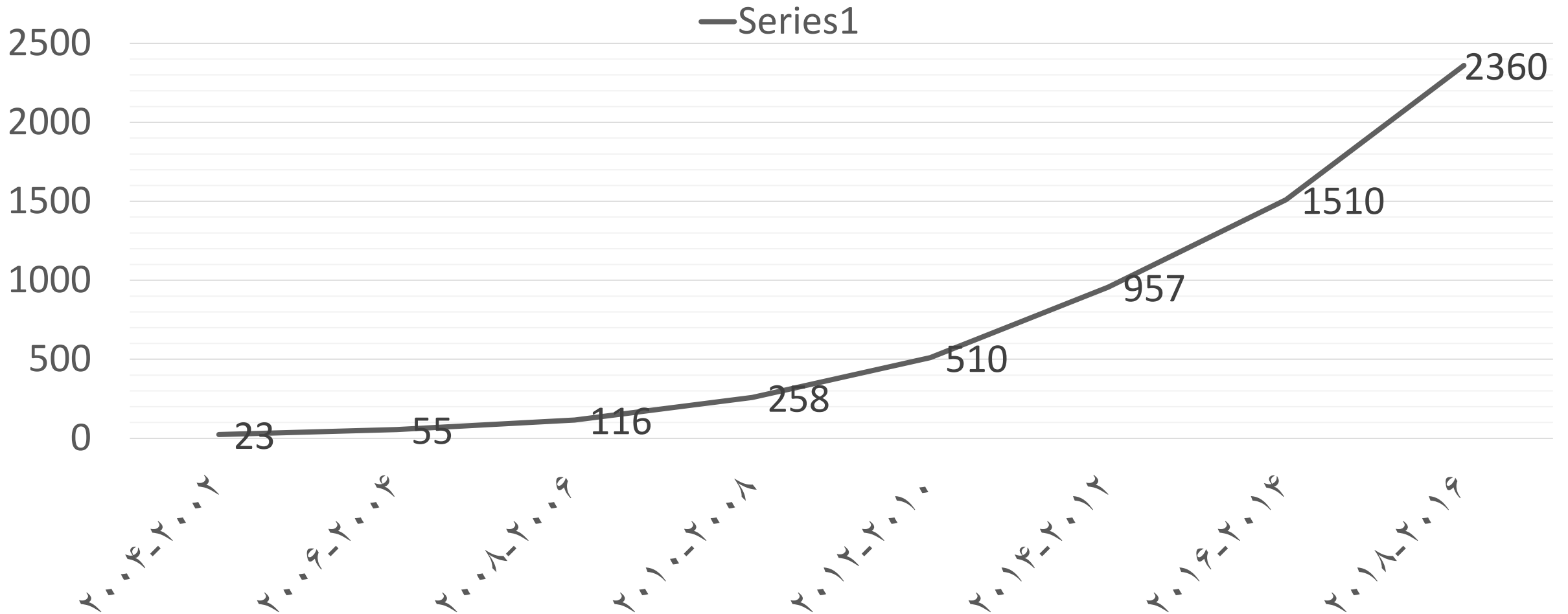
HER2 Structure



Nanobody-HER2 Trend



Research Of Nanobody-HER2 Trend

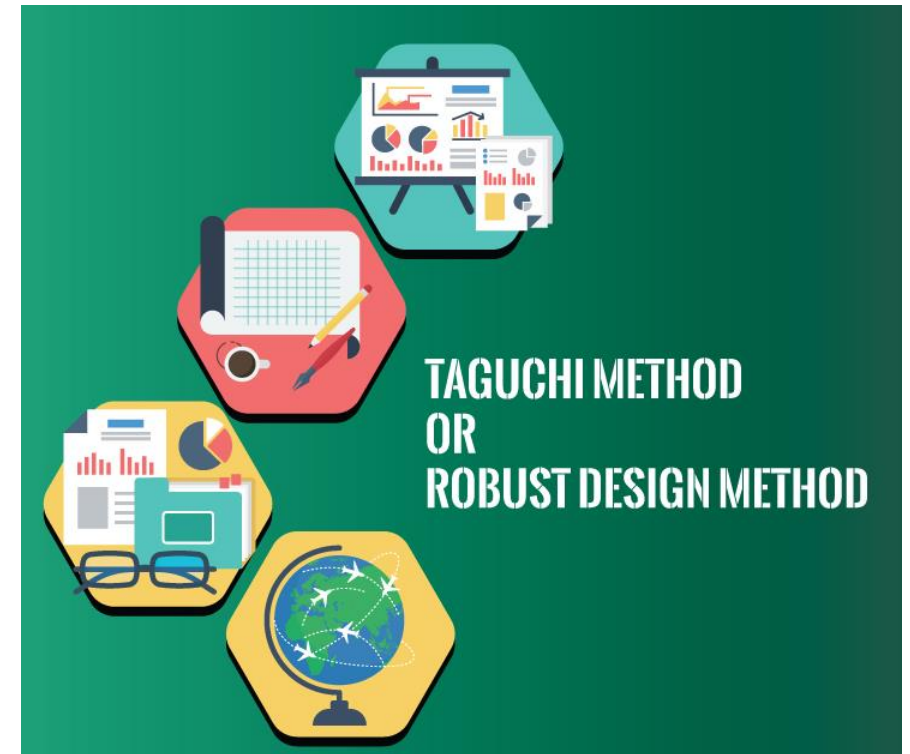


Taguchi Method

- Through This Method Of Experimental Design For Process Optimization

- Optimal Conditions For :

1. **Temperature**
2. Inducer **Concentration**
3. **Induction** Period
4. Culture **Media**
5. **Type** Of Vector
6. Host **Strain**



Nanobody-HER2

- **131I-labeled sdAb :**
 - Treat HER2-overexpressing cancer.
 - Anti-HER2 sdAb 2Rs15d :
 - Labeled with 131I using [131I]SGMIB and evaluated in vitro
 - **The structure of the 2Rs15d-HER2 complex :**
1. **X-ray** crystallography
 2. Recognizes HER2 Domain 1
 3. Bound specifically to HER2+ cells (**KD=4.74±0.39nM**)

- **Success** of future therapeutic sdAb :
- **Reducing kidney retention** of radiolabeled sdAbs
- anti-HER2 sdAb using the radiohalogen ^{131}I
- 2Rs15d radiolabeled with ^{131}I via the residualizing prosthetic group N-succinimidyl 4-Guanodinomethyl-3-[*I]benzoate ([*I]SGMIB)
- **[*I]SGMIB was twofold:**
- (i) rapidly clearing catabolites (reduce kidney dose of small radiolabeled biomolecules that are filtered via kidneys)
- (ii) the high pKa of its guanidino group interferes with the transport of labeled catabolites out of lysosomes, thereby trapping the radioiodine in cancer cells

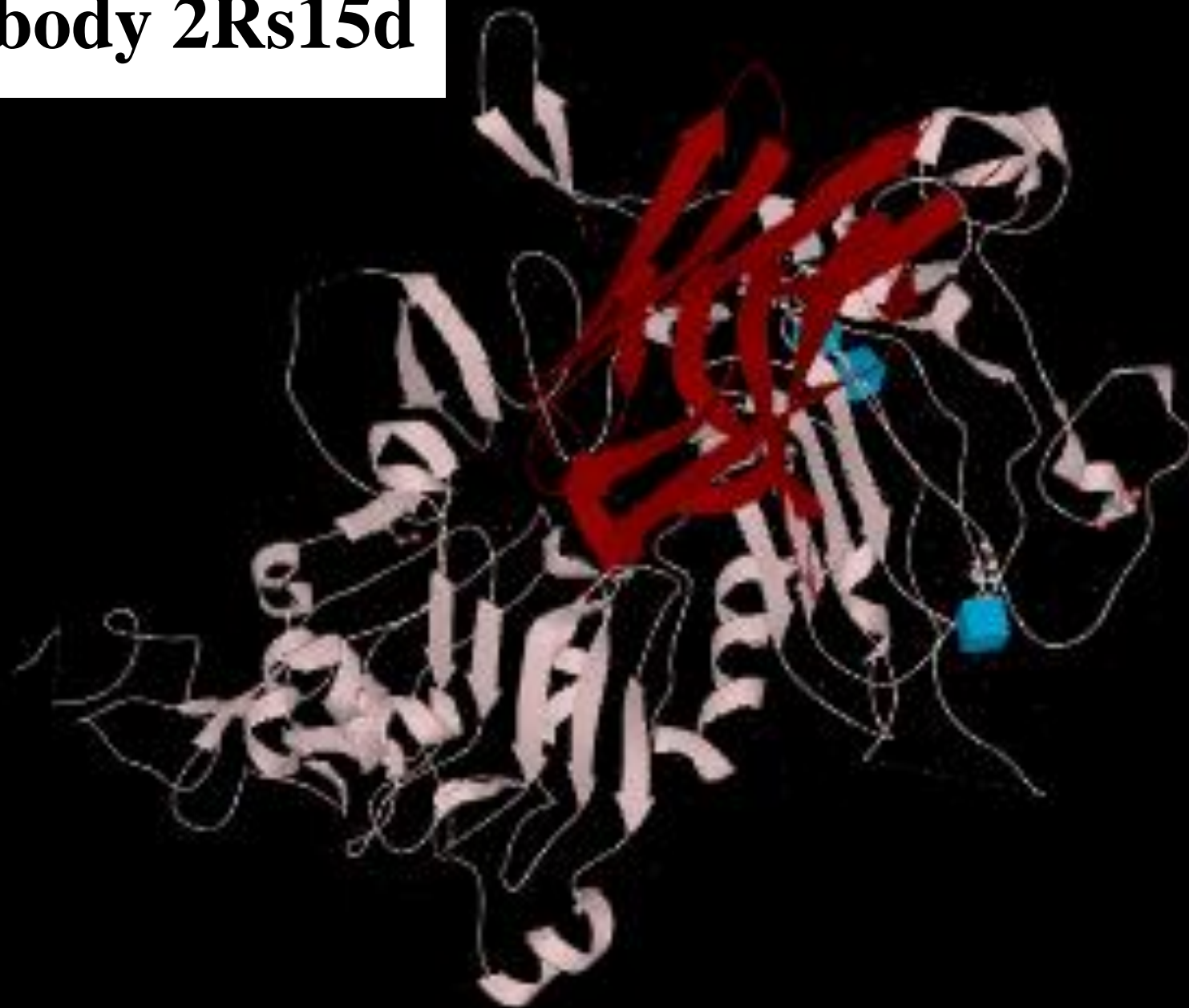
Determination of the HER2-2Rs15d complex crystal structure

- Contribute to HER2 recognition interactions with HER2 are mediated by :
- **2Rs15d** residues located in the (**CDRs**)
- **Equal** number of **aa** located in (**FRs**)
- **Interactions** between **2Rs15d** and **HER2** domain **I** is presented in Supplementary Fig.

S1D and Supplementary Table S2.

- Binding affinity, 0 to 300 nM

5my6 › Nanobody 2Rs15d



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THANK
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